

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

M. RAPLEE,
DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1871.
BY AUTHORITY.



FRIDAY NEXT, the 7th inst., being Good Friday, notice is hereby given that no public business will be transacted, and that all Government Offices will be closed on that day.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, APRIL 4, 1871.

which we are sorry to say has been to a limited extent introduced here:

GASOLINE EXPLOSIONS.—An explosion of this inflammable substance occurred in St. Louis on the 24th inst. A can, filled with the burning fluid, was left upon the table, the stopper having been removed. It evaporated and filled the room with the vapor, and when the servant girl opened the kitchen door, holding in her hand a lighted candle, the gas took fire and exploded with a loud report, setting fire to the girl's clothing, and burning her so terribly that she died in two hours after the accident.

It is to be observed that a fearful number of lives are lost from these burning fluid explosions in comparison to those lost in other fires. In Brooklyn, last year, twenty persons lost their lives from this cause, there being during the year, thirty-one kerosene explosions—so called, but which probably included all the varieties of fluids of this class.

We close our extracts from the various reports and papers, by giving the remarks on the subject, of the Fire Marshal of Philadelphia, in his report for 1870:

"Explosions of adulterated kerosene, and recklessness in the use of kerosene, naphtha, and oil, and the fabrication from these hazardous products of petroleum, by mercenary and unscrupulous speculators, of numerous fancy burning fluids, some of which are as explosive as gunpowder, and others as dangerous as domestic calamities. Public safety and humanity alike demand the passage of rigid legal enactments, and the appointment of upright and reliable executive officers to enforce them, against the making and vending of all impure and poisonous articles for illuminating purposes."

With these examples before them, people should redouble their care in the use of these dangerous articles. There is comparatively little danger in the best quality of kerosene, although the most carefully and honestly prepared oil requires in its use, constant care. A few simple observations in the care of kerosene lamps will go far to insure safety in their use; among which we will mention that a light should never be blown out, but should be turned down until the light is extinguished. A kerosene lamp should never be carried about in the hand, lighted; the lamp should not be allowed to burn until the oil is nearly exhausted, and, above all, should never be filled while burning.

The Civil Service Reform.

We give our readers some short extracts from an article in the last number of the *N. A. Review*, entitled "Civil Service Reform." The article is written by Hon. Jacob D. Cox, formerly Secretary of the Interior, he having been called to that office by General Grant upon his advent to the Presidency.

He came into the Cabinet imbued with the opinion that the Civil Service needed reforming, and that as an honest officer and true patriot, he was bound to carry on the public work in the most efficient as well as the most economical way. He set himself, therefore, to the correcting of abuses, which were so flagrant as to preclude all hope of improvement of the service, with the determination to make but few removals from office. The same party elected him that had elected his predecessor, and most, if not all, those in office claimed to be good Republicans. But 20,000 hungry applicants at Washington on the 4th of March, reinforced by the thousands during the first weeks of the Administration, created such a pressure that when the few removals deemed politic and necessary had been made, it was found impossible to stop the current. The party leaders demanded changes, not so much for reason of political heresy of those in office as from the urgent clamors of their needy followers, and as the Democrats were not in power, it was a case of one wing of the Republican party devouring the other.

Secretary Cox attempted reform in his Department by taking appointments into his own hands; by instituting methods for determining the competency and character of the applicants; and by refusing to accept the dictation of Congressmen or others. He was making thorough work, but the reformer was ahead of the times, and the result was, that he was called upon to resign, or retire from the Cabinet. He chose the latter alternative.

The article therefore may be considered as authoritative in its facts, and as exhibiting, from an interior standpoint, the abuses and mischiefs that have crept into the administration of public affairs in the U. S. from the adoption of the party doctrine, "to the victor belongs the spoils." So long as the nation was rich and prosperous, this corruption and mismanagement did not attract public attention, but the load of a war debt, with its necessity of heavy taxation, brings to light the enormous cost to the nation of its civil service, as it has been managed in the past. Mr. A. T. Stewart, in the House, and Mr. Schurz, in the Senate, have taken up this reform in earnest, and have introduced bills to do away with the abuses.

It is probable that the Reform will come into prominence in the next Presidential canvass, for the press, as well as many public men, are declaring their services favorable to its immediate consideration. The article will simply repay perusal, but our space will permit of only brief extracts relating to one or two of the points discussed:

"The mischiefs and abuses in the present system have been gradually known, until at length it seems to be almost universally recognized that our civil service, as it exists, is little better than a nuisance that must be thoroughly reformed, unless we are to admit that Republican government is a failure in the ordinary business administration of public affairs."

"On the advent of every administration, the capital swarms with crowds of office-seekers, applying for every imaginable place, from a diplomatic position at a foreign court, to a messenger ship in a department at home. They come armed with recommendations and credentials which experience has proven to be worthless as evidence of character or capacity, but which certify to the fact, that the bearer is one of the most capable and deserving of men—those laborers in the field of the fluid known as Gasoline,

election of the incoming President were of the most signal and decisive value.

"The President's halls and ante-rooms are thronged by the applicants, the more fortunate or importunate pressing their Senator or Representative into the service, to introduce them and stand sponsors for their merits and claims. The facility with which written recommendations are procured, leads to duplicity on the part of the persons giving them, and it is no uncommon thing for one who has written a high eulogium upon the character and acquirements of a place-holder, to write a private note begging that his formal endorsement may not be regarded as of any weight, or to seek a private interview, in which he will state that the person is quite the reverse of the picture drawn of him in the testimonial filed."

"The President and his Secretaries must receive the endless tide of applicants, listening to the praises spoken by an official friend, with, perhaps, a note from the same official, in the drawer of the table at which they sit, contradicting every word of the high panegyric so glibly poured forth with such care and with a feeling of wearied disgust at the necessity of receiving with equal severity the hypocritical praises and furtive denial of them from the same lips. Mr. Lincoln's grim joke about deciding between applicants by the avoidance of weight of the recommendations was, like many of his jokes, a most keen satire upon the utter worthlessness of this mode of determining a man's fitness for public office. Yet when once it is regarded as the only mode of determining the fitness of an officer by every administration among 'its friends,' there is little better that can be done."

"Despair of reaching satisfactory results, begets carelessness and haste in disposing of what is unpleasant and painful; and the true remedy when it can be announced that all vacancies are filled, is looked forward to as a comparatively blissful future, in which the real business of the country may receive thought and attention. That remedy, however, is a false one; no sooner is man in place, than his rivals or enemies are on his track, ready to prove that he was the most unfit person that could be chosen, and that the party will be utterly demoralized if he is not instantly removed and his place given to another. If a month or two more of this is continued in this employment, it would be had enough; but the truth is, that by far the larger part of the time of the President, and all the members of his Cabinet, is occupied by this worse than useless drudgery, during the whole term of his office, and it forms literally and absolutely the staple of their work. It is, therefore, no figure of speech to say that the administering the Government means the distribution and re-distribution of its offices, and that its diplomacy, finance, military, naval and internal administration are the minor affairs which the settled policy of the country has relegated to such odds and ends of time as may be snatched from the greater cares of office."

"Members of Congress do not escape from similar burdens. Their tables are piled with letters of applicants. At the beck of some local politician, whose influence at home must be courted or feared, the whole term of his office, and it forms literally and absolutely the staple of their work. It is, therefore, no figure of speech to say that the administering the Government means the distribution and re-distribution of its offices, and that its diplomacy, finance, military, naval and internal administration are the minor affairs which the settled policy of the country has relegated to such odds and ends of time as may be snatched from the greater cares of office."

"Supposed a President to have determined to use his patronage to enforce a policy, or to secure a re-election, the bargaining for appointments becomes at once a systematic bribery, scarcely more disguised than the system of corruption introduced into the English Parliament under the Walpole Ministry."

"When the President determines to use the patronage at his disposal for personal or party purposes, it results, practically, in farming it out to Members of Congress. He may retain the right to favor special personal friends and retainers, here or there, or allow his Cabinet officers to do the same by their, but his will amount to but a drop in the bucket. The influences most useful and most formidable to the Executive are in Congress."

The result of the system is summed up in the following passage:

"A corrupting disposition of patronage is the natural and almost inevitable result of the common purpose of office-holders to preserve their places; and if we once admit that a President may use his appointing power as a party machine, or to influence his own re-election, an inexorable logic carries us to the conclusion that it is admissible and proper for a Congressman to use his share of the patronage in the same way, and to perpetuate his power by the ostracism of every independent and self-respecting man in his district, who is not the wholehearted and unflinching follower of the Government. He may retain the right to favor special personal friends and retainers, here or there, or allow his Cabinet officers to do the same by their, but his will amount to but a drop in the bucket. The influences most useful and most formidable to the Executive are in Congress."

"The remedy is to be found in the adoption of this principle in brief: Admission to the Civil Service only upon the results of a competitive examination, open to all; and dismissal only upon ascertained failure of capacity or character. It was at a meeting at Wagon, in Scotland, in September last, that Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of Exchequer, was able proudly to say: 'We have thrown open the whole public service to the privileged classes, but to the people at large to those who have industry and ability among the lowest classes just as well as among the highest. I think the greatest benefit of this measure is, that we have withdrawn patronage from the domain of party and have given it to the people.'"

The Charitable Fair.

On Monday evening next, at the residence of Madame Ballieu, a charitable Fair will be held for the benefit of those who have suffered by the late war in France. In the Departments of France which have been overrun by the invading armies the utmost destitution prevails, and thousands upon thousands of the poor inhabitants are suffering from want. In England and the United States, everything is being done to relieve these poor sufferers, and ship-loads of provisions and other necessities are being forwarded from the ports of both countries. We read in the papers, of one man, Mr. A. T. Stewart of New York, sending 4,000 barrels of flour, and of other private individuals, societies and communities, contributing munificently to the relief of the sufferers. We sincerely hope that the people of Honolulu will, in this instance, sustain the reputation they have earned of being always ready to administer relief to the distressed, by rendering such substantial aid to Madame Ballieu as will enable her to send to her distressed country people the assistance which her efforts in their behalf deserve. We understand that the Committee will meet at Madame Ballieu's on Thursday (to-morrow) evening.

It is possible they may decide to dispose of the goods by sale at the tables and by auction and lottery.

Whalemen's Oars,

BEST QUALITY OARS, assorted sizes, say from 12 to 22 feet. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

Blocks,

PATENT PLAIN RUBBER, assorted sizes, single, double and three fold. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Y. M. C. A. READINGS.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 6th,

At 7½ o'clock, at the

OLYMPIC HALL.

—BY—

"The Heavens Chime," Bro. Harle.

Mr. Edward Preston—"The Camberwell Beauty," Tom Hood.

Rev. H. H. Parker—"Beautiful Snow."

Mr. L. McCully—"The Birchen Brothers," Ingoldsby Legends.

Music during the evening. Admission fifty cents. Season Tickets, two dollars. Tickets can be procured at Castle & Cooke's, E. O. Hall & Son's, H. M. Whitney's and T. G. Thrum's.

Now Landing Ex 'SYREN,'

CASES PEMBROKE TABLE SALT,

Kitte No. 1 Mackerel.

Kitte No. 2 Mackerel.

Cases Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder.

Cases Lewis' Tomato Ketchup.

Cases Tree Lemon Syrup.

Also on hand,

Three pure Old Vinegar.

Boston Sugar Cured Hams, in brine, Etc., etc.

For sale at lowest rates at the Family Grocery and Feed Store, 22 Fort st.

JUDD & LAYTON.

California Lime,

FOR SALE BY BOLLES & CO.

50 Bales Oat Hay,

PROCEDED PER D. C. MURRAY, from San Francisco. The best quality in the market. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

Golden Gate Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY BAKERS' EXTRA, AND SUPERFINE. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

Daily Expected,

DIRECT FROM PORTLAND, OREGON, per Falkenberg.

Oats, Salmon, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Dried Apples, etc., etc.

BOLLES & CO.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO

—OFFER FOR SALE—

NEW GOODS!

—PER—

STEAMER MOSES TAYLOR!

From Europe

ENGLISH FANCY PRINTS

WHITE COTTONS,

BLUE COTTONS,

BLUE DRILLS,

BLACK COBURGS and

BLACK ALPACAS.

FINE COLORED AND BLACK MERINOES

Black Tibets and Cashmere, Black Italians, White Molehairs, Victoria Lawns, Superior Black Coburgs, Black Alpaca, French Merinos and Crapes, woolen Dress Goods, Black and Blue Broad Cloth, Italian Cloth, White Molehairs, White Drills, White Duck, Black Hosiery, White Shirting and Longcloth, Turkey Red Cloth, Brown and Blue Cotton Drills, heavy Brown and Blue Cotton, Ticking, Blue Denims, very heavy, Blacked, large size assorted colors, Discolored Linen Sheeting, Blue Alpaca Handkerchiefs, Fine Linen Imperials, White Linen & Cotton Turkey Towels, Superior Linen Handkerchiefs, Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs, Turkey Red & Yellow Handkerchiefs, Plain White Flannel, Blue Twisted Saxony Flannel, White Merino socks, Grey Mixed Socks, Ladies' White Hose, Fancy Damask Table Covers, Black Silk Neckties, Fancy Alpaca Blouses, Fine Linen Bosom Shirts, White Cotton Shirts, Fancy Calico Shirts, Hickory Shirts, Heavy Merino Under Shirts, Silk & Cotton Under Shirts, Turkey Red Suspenders, Black Silk Umbrellas, Black Silk Neckties, Blue Cotton Thread, Woolen & Cotton Girdles, Feather Dusters, Boiled Linseed Oil, White Zinc Paint, Ground White Lead, Red Oxide, and Venetian Red, Barrels, Sail Twine, Scotch Hemp Canvas, Russia Duck, light & heavy, Bright Fencing Wire, Hoop Iron, from 3 in. to 1½ in., Tinned Sausage cans with Covers, Babbitt Metal, Galvanized Iron Buckets and Tubs, Cabin Lamps and Lanterns, C. G. Iron with brass grates, Fine Pocket Knives and Steel Scissors, Crushed Sugar, French Chocolate, French Pease as natural, Malt and Sultana Raisins, Currants, Raisins, Sliced Oil, Curry Powder, Essences of Shold Almonds, Liverpool Salt, Sausages in Tins, Whitefish Leaf Cheese, Dutch Leaf Cheese, Malt Vinegar in Demijohns and Barrels, Cream of Tartar, Seed Rice, Gilt in Baskets and Boxes, Ham in Barrels, India Copes & Co., Ale, Claret in Boxes, Rhine Wine, Scharlach Aromatic Schnapps, Danville Irish Whiskey, Macella Horse Rope, Pitch in half Barrels, Portland Cement, Fire Bricks, Tiles and ards, Blacksmith Coal, Mould Yellow Metal and Composition Nails, Best Rite Powder in 1½ lb Tins, 1,000 Shot New Gun Shot, 100 Tons West Hartley Steam Coal. 2-3m

Iron-Stock Anchors,

Chains, 3-8 and 7-16 inch,

Best English L. R. Baiting, 4-ply, 4 & 6 in wide, Vials, 3 oz, 6 oz and 8 oz, Copy Books, Letter Paper, Wrapping Paper, etc.

Genuine Rhine Wines

as Rudesheimer, Deidesheimer, Niersteiner.

FRENCH WINES

Haut Sauternes, Chateau d'Yquem, Haut Barzac, Poutet Canon, St. Julien.

Fine Brandy,

Martell's and Otard Dupuis & Co.

Port Wine, Madeira, etc.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS!

HENRY I. NOLTE

HAS JUST RECEIVED BY THE

"Ka Moi" and Other Late Arrivals,

A Large Assortment of Choice

Havana, German,

and Manila CIGARS!

THE BEST SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,

AND A SPLENDID LOT OF MEERSHAUM PIPES!

The Best ever offered in this Market.

—ALSO—

Constantly on hand, the Celebrated Green Seal and Diamond Head SMOKING TOBACCO!

For Sale at the Coffee Saloon, corner of Nuanuan and Queen Streets.

WANTED!

OLD CAST IRON, 1-2 to 1 cent per lb given, according to quality, by J. C. HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FAIR

In Aid to the French Widows'

Orphans' Relief Fund!

Will be held at MADAME BALLIEU'S Residence, in Nuuanu Valley, on Monday, the 10th of April.

Programme:

1.—At 5½ p. m., Exposition of the 100 ds, which are to be sold at auction by Madame Ballieu, assisted by Mr. Bartow. Several fancy articles made by some of the ladies of Honolulu, the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, English Sisters of Mercy, and herself; and other things for ladies, gentlemen and children, such as engravings, books, music, curiosities, toys, etc.

2.—A lottery of three valuable and curious articles.

At the conclusion of the lottery, will be placed at the disposal of the guests, under the management of a Committee of young ladies and gentlemen, the proceeds of which will be placed for the above named "Widows' and Orphans' Relief Fund."

A LARGE AND CHOICE SUPPER!

Provided by Madame Ballieu.

Wines and all kinds of refreshments.

Card tables in the Saloons—games of various kinds.